Replace the two paragraphs from page 3, line 27 to page 4, line 25 with the following paragraphs:

For better understanding of the present invention, attention is first directed to Figs. 1A and 1B which show a roughly textured substrate coated in the traditional manner. These figures illustrate a representative resilient, porous insulation batting **10** comprising a body layer of a web **4** of nonwoven fibers **6** and a cover layer **2**. For sake of illustration only a few of the fibers that may be present in an actual insulation batting are shown. It is seen that the web is very open and porous due to spacing between the fibers. Also, certain fibers **7** terminate at or near the top surface of the web. These features make the surface textured. The cover layer **2** of cast polymer composition is seen applied to the textured surface of web **4** by a conventional process such as a knife-over-blanket, or floating knife process, utilizing a coating blade **5**. The method of application basically involves depositing a continuous cross machine direction puddle **14** of the cover layer composition in liquid form on the surface of the moving web upstream of the blade. As shown, the web is moving relative to the blade in the machine direction indicated by arrow M. The liquid is usually very viscous and slowly begins to descend into the upper portion of the web. As the web moves under and in contact with the coating bar, the liquid is forced under the blade and into the upper portion of the web.

As seen in Fig. 1B, conventional coating blade **5** has a straight edge **8** along the full length of the blade in the cross machine direction. This edge is normally disposed horizontally and in contact with the uppermost fibers **11** and **12** of the web. Accordingly, the liquid is scraped into the web to the height of edge **8**. Nonwoven fibrous webs usually exhibit some variability in the elevation of the uppermost fibers. Fig. 1A somewhat

exaggerates the variation in height of upper fibers **11** in the machine direction and Fig. 1B similarly shows height variation of fibers **12** in the cross machine direction. Downward blade pressure also typically compresses the nonwoven fibers thereby distorting the web locally beneath the blade. This variability is also found in rigid textured surface substrates such as rigid insulation board. After being applied, the liquid is cured to produce a permanent cover layer embedded in the upper portion of the web.

Insert the following paragraph on page 6, after line 22:

-- The the uniform thickness of the cover layer is in the range of about 0.01 to 1 mm. The uniform thickness of the cover layer varies by at most about 1 mm. --

Replace the paragraph on page 13, between lines 9 and 22, inclusive, with the following paragraph:

In operation, the uncoated body layer of the insulation material is fed horizontally into the coating apparatus. Uncured coating liquid is deposited on the top surface of the body layer, preferably in a puddle extending across the full machine direction of the body layer. The liquid is confined within the box defined by the side walls of the vertical plates, the coating bar and backing plate, and the body layer. Depending primarily on substrate pore size and liquid viscosity, the liquid will commence to penetrate the surface and seep into the uppermost portion of the body layer while the insulation advances toward the coating bar. Preferably the liquid viscosity is high enough to prevent the liquid from penetrating deeply into the body layer under force of gravity alone. The ridges of the coating bar corrugations press the liquid into the upper portion of the body layer while some coating liquid remains on the surface and passes through the grooves between corrugation ridges. Upon arriving at